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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:54 ON 06 JAN 2010
                  EXP HEXAMIDINE/CN
L1             2 S E3
                  EXP NIACINAMIDE/CN
L2             7 S E3-E9

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:05 ON 06 JAN 2010
L3           378 S L1/THU
L4          2568 S L2/THU
L5            20 S L3 AND L4
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=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.22       0.22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:54 ON 06 JAN 2010
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    4 JAN 2010  HIGHEST RN 1200403-72-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   4 JAN 2010  HIGHEST RN 1200403-72-0

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 26, 2009.

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=> exp hexamidine/vn
'VN' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'
The indicated field code is not available for EXPAND in this
file.  To see a list of valid EXPAND field codes, enter HELP
SFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> exp hexamidine/cn
E1            1     HEXAMIDE, 2,6-DIAMINO-N-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-/CN
E2            1     HEXAMIDE, N,2-DIETHYL-3-OXO-/CN
E3            2 --> HEXAMIDINE/CN
E4            1     HEXAMIDINE (ANTIEPILEPTIC)/CN
E5            1     HEXAMIDINE (ANTISEPTIC)/CN
E6            1     HEXAMIDINE DIISETHIONATE/CN
E7            1     HEXAMIDINE ISETHIONATE/CN
E8            1     HEXAMINATE/CN
E9            2     HEXAMINE/CN
E10           1     HEXAMINE (HETEROCYCLE)/CN
E11           1     HEXAMINE (POTASSIUM REAGENT)/CN
E12           1     HEXAMINE CHROMATE/CN

=> de3
DE3 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s e3
L1            2 HEXAMIDINE/CN

=> exp niacinamide/cn
E1            1     NIACIN-LAROPIPRANT MIXT./CN
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E2            1     NIACIN-SIMVASTATIN MIXT./CN
E3            1 --> NIACINAMIDE/CN
E4            1     NIACINAMIDE ASCORBATE/CN
E5            1     NIACINAMIDE HYDROBROMIDE/CN
E6            1     NIACINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E7            1     NIACINAMIDE LACTATE/CN
E8            1     NIACINAMIDE N-OXIDE/CN
E9            1     NIACINAMIDE SALICYLATE/CN
E10           1     NIACOL/CN
E11           1     NIACOR/CN
E12           1     NIAD 4/CN

=> s e3-e9
              1 NIACINAMIDE/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE ASCORBATE"/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE HYDROBROMIDE"/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE LACTATE"/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE N-OXIDE"/CN
              1 "NIACINAMIDE SALICYLATE"/CN
L2            7 (NIACINAMIDE/CN OR "NIACINAMIDE ASCORBATE"/CN OR "NIACINAMIDE
                HYDROBROMIDE"/CN OR "NIACINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "NIACINAMI
                DE LACTATE"/CN OR "NIACINAMIDE N-OXIDE"/CN OR "NIACINAMIDE SALIC
                YLATE"/CN)

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  44.98      45.20

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:05 ON 06 JAN 2010
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Jan 2010  VOL 152 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jan 2010  (20100105/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Oct 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Oct 2009

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.
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=> s l1/thu
          1787 L1
       1200965 THU/RL
L3         378 L1/THU
                (L1 (L) THU/RL)

=> s l2/thu
         12179 L2
       1200965 THU/RL
L4        2568 L2/THU
                (L2 (L) THU/RL)

=> s l3 and l4
L5          20 L3 AND L4

=> d l5 1-20 ti abs bib

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI   Drug Effects Viewed from a Signal Transduction Network Perspective
AB   Understanding how drugs affect cellular network structures and how
     resulting signals are translated into drug effects holds the key to the
     discovery of medicines.  Herein we examine this cause-effect relationship
     by determining protein network structures associated with the generation of
     specific in vivo drug-effect patterns.  Medicines having similar in vivo
     pharmacol. have been identified by a comparison of drug-effect profiles of
     1320 medicines.  Protein network positions reached by these medicines were
     ascertained by examining the coinvestigation frequency of these medicines and
     1179 protein network constituents in millions of scientific
     investigations.  Interestingly, medicine assocns. obtained by comparing by
     drug-effect profiles mirror those obtained by comparing drug-protein
     coinvestigation frequency profiles, demonstrating that these drug-protein
     reachability profiles are relevant to in vivo pharmacol.  By using protein
     assocns. obtained in these investigations and independent, curated protein
     interaction information, drug-mediated protein network topol. models can
     be constructed.  These protein network topol. models reveal that drugs
     having similar pharmacol. profiles reach similar discrete positions in
     cellular protein network systems and provide a network view of medicine
     cause-effect relationships.
AN   2009:1368423  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
TI   Drug Effects Viewed from a Signal Transduction Network Perspective
AU   Fliri, Anton F.; Loging, William T.; Volkmann, Robert A.
CS   Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton, CT, 06340, USA
SO   Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2009), 52(24), 8038-8046
     CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PB   American Chemical Society
DT   Journal
LA   English
RE.CNT  36    THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI   Absorbent article comprising lotion composition comprising a cooling agent
     such as N-substituted p-menthane carboxamide
AB   A feminine care absorbent article comprises a lotion composition comprising a
     particular cooling agent.  In one embodiment, the cooling agent comprises
     a particular N-substituted p-menthane carboxamide material.  In another
     embodiment, the cooling agent comprises a cooling material having an
     enthalpy of vaporization of at least 71 kJ/mol at 760 Torr.  The absorbent
     articles comprising the particular cooling agents provide a cooling
     sensation to the skin of the wearer of the absorbent article.  Thus,
     carrier systems of the lotion comprised (in wt%): petrolatum 80.4, behenyl
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alc. 11, fumed silica 3.6, polypropylene glycol 5.
AN 2009:1048991 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 151:298089
TI Absorbent article comprising lotion composition comprising a cooling agent such as N-substituted p-menthane carboxamide
IN Warren, Raphael; Deckner, George Endel; Haught, John Christian
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2009105740	A2	20090827	WO 2009-US34810	20090223
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	US 20090240223	A1	20090924	US 2009-390525	20090223
PRAI	US 2008-30644P	P	20080222		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS MARPAT 151:298089

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Method of regulating hair growth utilizing poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitors
AB Method for regulating hair growth, comprising the steps of applying a composition to keratinous tissue comprising the hair in need of regulation, said composition comprising at least one poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) inhibiting compound; and delivering energy to the keratinous tissue by means of an energy delivery device. Thus, compns. comprised (in wt%): Al-Zr trichlorohydrex glycinate 25, dimethicone 5.0, fully hydrogenated high erucic acid rapeseed oil 5.0, hexamidine 0.1, 3-aminobenzamidine 3.0, niacinamide 5.0, syncrowax HGLC 1.25, perfume 0.8, calcium pantothenate 0.5, BHT 0.5, panthenol 0.5, cyclopentasiloxane q.s.
AN 2009:93493 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 150:151628
TI Method of regulating hair growth utilizing poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitors
IN Oblong, John Erich
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2009010921	A2	20090122	WO 2008-IB52837	20080715
	WO 2009010921	A3	20090312		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES,				

FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD,
ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
PRAI US 2007-959949P P 20070718

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
AB This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases. Increased generation of carbonyl substances, namely aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin. disorders addressed herein. Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process. This invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of covalently reacting with the carbonyl substances. P-Aminobenzoic acid is an example of the required primary agent of the present invention. PABA has a small mol. weight, is water-soluble, has a primary amine group which reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages for extended periods. The method includes administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed therapeutically effective amount of at least one required primary agent; (2) at least one required previously known medicament co-agent recognized as effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route; and (3) one or more addnl. orally consumed required co-agent selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion, sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents; so as to-produce an additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.
AN 2008:1156137 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 149:409732
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
IN Shapiro, Howard K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 924,945.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20080234380	A1	20080925	US 2008-70518	20080220
	US 20050090553	A1	20050428	US 2004-924945	20040824
PRAI	US 1992-906909	B2	19920630		
	US 1994-241603	B2	19940511		
	US 1997-814291	B2	19970310		
	US 2000-610073	B2	20000705		
	US 2004-924945	A2	20040824		

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

TI Personal care compositions comprising pear seed extract

AB Personal care compns. comprising an active component, use of such compns., and methods of marketing such compns. are provided. In one embodiment, the active component comprises pear seed extract, a dermatol. acceptable carrier, and at least one optional ingredient selected from sugar amine, vitamin B3, retinoids, peptides, phytosterol, dialkanoyl hydroxyproline, hexamidine, salicylic acid, n-acyl amino acid compds., sunscreen actives, water soluble vitamins, oil soluble vitamins, their derivs., their precursors, and combinations thereof. The personal care compns. can be applied topically, ingested orally, injected, or used as part of a regimen. Thus, a moisturizing oil-in-water lotion or cream comprised glycerin 15, disodium EDTA 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, niacinamide 5, D-panthenol 1.5, benzyl alc. 0.25, palmitoyl-peptide 0.00055, N-acetylglucosamine 1, hexapeptide-9 (gly-pro-gln-gly-pro-gln) 1, isohexadecane 3, PPG15 stearyl ether 2, iso-Pr isostearate 1.3, sucrose polyester 0.7, phytosterol 0.1, cetyl alc. 0.4, stearyl alc. 0.5, behenyl alc. 0.4, PEG-100 stearate 0.1, cetearyl glucoside 0.1, pear seed extract 2, polyacrylamide/C13-14 isoparaffin/laureth-7 1.5, dimethicone/dimethiconol 2, polymethylsilsequioxane 1, Prestige Silk Violet 1, and water to 100%, resp. The pear seed extract-containing product produced significant improvement in facial fine lines and wrinkles vs. control product at 4 and 8 wk, and vs. the niacinamide product at 8 wk. The pear seed extract-containing product significantly improved hyperpigmented spots and overall evenness of skin tone (melanin evenness) vs. both the control and niacinamide products at both 4 and 8 wk. Surprising and unexpected synergy of pear seed extract when combined with niacinamide was observed

AN 2008:285248 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>

DN 148:314464

TI Personal care compositions comprising pear seed extract

IN Osborne, Rosemarie; Mullins, Lisa Ann; Eickhoff, David Joseph; Robinson, Larry Richard; Finlay, Deborah Ruth

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2008027533	A2	20080306	WO 2007-US19168	20070830
	WO 2008027533	A3	20080417		
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	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
	US 20080075798	A1	20080327	US 2007-897083	20070829
PRAI	US 2006-841080P	P	20060830		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

TI Hair care compositions comprising a xanthine, vitamin B3, and panthenol for increasing the appearance of thicker and fuller hair

AB Hair care compns. comprising (i) a xanthine compound, preferably caffeine, (ii) a vitamin B3 compound, preferably niacinamide; and (iii) a panthenol compound, preferably D-panthenol, methods, and articles of commerce that can increase the appearance of thicker and fuller hair are provided. Such compns. can be applied to any areas where a thicker and fuller hair appearance is desired, such as the scalp or face. The present invention also relates to methods of marketing such compns. Thus, a scalp tonic containing 5% niacinamide, 1.5% caffeine, 0.3% D-panthenol, and 0.3% hydroxypropyl Me cellulose (thickening agent) in a water/alc. matrix (25% ethanol) was evaluated in a 14 wk, double blinded, randomized, split-head and controlled clin. study in women with thinning hair. A statistically significant increase in hair diameter was observed for the hair tonic-treated hair vs. the placebo-treated hair in this human clin. test.

AN 2008:284981 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>

DN 148:314420

TI Hair care compositions comprising a xanthine, vitamin B3, and panthenol for increasing the appearance of thicker and fuller hair

IN Dawson, Thomas Larry, Jr.; Oblong, John Erich; Youngquist, Robert Scott; Xie, Sancai

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2008027541	A2	20080306	WO 2007-US19180	20070830
	WO 2008027541	A3	20081009		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			
	US 20080059313	A1	20080306	US 2007-897084	20070829
	AU 2007290406	A1	20080306	AU 2007-290406	20070830
	EP 2056783	A2	20090513	EP 2007-837604	20070830
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, RS				
	JP 2009545633	T	20091224	JP 2009-523870	20070830
	MX 2009001927	A	20090306	MX 2009-1927	20090220
	CN 101511331	A	20090819	CN 2007-80032551	20090302
PRAI	US 2006-841095P	P	20060830		
	WO 2007-US19180	W	20070830		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OSC.G 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

TI Tannate salt form of polypeptide mixtures, their preparation and use

AB This invention provides a composition comprising a mixture of polypeptides in the form of a tannate salt wherein each polypeptide is a copolymer of the amino acids L-glutamic acid, L-alanine, L-tyrosine and L-lysine, methods

of preparation and uses thereof.
AN 2007:1454623 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 148:85696
TI Tannate salt form of polypeptide mixtures, their preparation and use
IN Frenkel, Anton; Komlosh, Arthur A.
PA Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 90pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2007146331	A1	20071221	WO 2007-US13864	20070612

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 20080118553	A1	20080522	US 2007-811684	20070612
PRAI US 2006-813303P	P	20060612		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Novel drug delivery system
AB A novel modified release dosage form comprising of a high solubility active ingredient, which utilizes dual retard technique to effectively reduce the quantity of release controlling agents. Present invention can optionally comprise addnl. another active ingredient as an immediate release form or modified release form. Present invention also relates to a process for preparing the said formulation.
AN 2007:1016569 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 148:503081
TI Novel drug delivery system
IN Nadkarni, Sunil Sadanand; Vaya, Navin; Karan, Rajesh Singh; Gupta, Vinod Kumar
PA Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, India
SO Indian Pat. Appl., 80pp., Addn. of Indian Appl. No. 2004MU198.
CODEN: INXXBQ
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI IN 2005MU01012	A	20070831	IN 2005-MU1012	20050826
PRAI IN 2004-MU198	A0	20040220		

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Development of Reliable Aqueous Solubility Models and Their Application in Druglike Analysis

AB In this work, two reliable aqueous solubility models, ASMS (aqueous solubility based on mol.
surface) and ASMS-LOGP (aqueous solubility based on mol. surface using calculated log P
(ClogP) as a descriptor), were constructed by using atom type classified solvent accessible surface areas and several mol. descriptors for a diverse data set of 1708 mols. For ASMS (without using ClogP as a descriptor), the leave-one-out q2 and root-mean-square error (RMSE) were 0.872 and 0.748 log unit, resp. ASMS-LOGP was slightly better than ASMS (q2 = 0.886, RMSE = 0.705). Both models were extensively validated by three cross-validation tests and encouraging predictability was achieved. High throughput aqueous solubility prediction was conducted for a number of data sets
extracted from several widely used databases. The authors found that real drugs are about 20-fold more soluble than the so-called druglike mols. in the ZINC database, which have no violation of Lipinski's "Rule of 5" at all. Specifically, oral drugs are about 16-fold more soluble, while injection drugs are 50-60-fold more soluble If the criterion of a mol. to be soluble is set to -5 log unit, about 85% of real drugs are predicted as soluble; in contrast only 50% of druglike mols. in ZINC are soluble The authors concluded that the two models could be served as a rule in druglike anal. and an efficient filter in prioritizing compound libraries prior to high throughput screenings (HTS).
AN 2007:646507 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 147:249819
TI Development of Reliable Aqueous Solubility Models and Their Application in Druglike Analysis
AU Wang, Junmei; Krudy, George; Hou, Tingjun; Zhang, Wei; Holland, George; Xu, Xiaojie
CS Encysive Pharmaceuticals Inc., Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SO Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling (2007), 47(4), 1395-1404
CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 1549-9596
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Method of regulating mammalian keratinous tissue
AB Method for providing a benefit to mammalian keratinous tissue, comprising applying a composition comprising one or more hair growth regulating compds. to the keratinous tissue and delivering energy to the keratinous tissue by means of an energy delivery device. For example, composition was prepared containing
disodium EDTA 0.1 g, glucan 1.0 g, niacinamide 0.01 g, phenylbutyl nitrone 5 g, isohexadecane 3.0 g, iso-Pr isostearate 1.33 g, sucrose polycottonseedate 0.67 g, polymethylsilsesquioxane 0.25 g, cetearyl glucoside + cetearyl alc. 0.20 g, behenyl alc. 0.40 g, Et paraben 0.2 g, Pr paraben 0.10 g, cetyl alc. 0.32 g, stearyl alc. 0.48 g, tocopheryl acetate 0.50 g, PEG-100 stearate 0.10 g, glycerin 7.0 g, titanium dioxide 0.60 g, polyacrylamide + C13-14 isoparaffin + laureth-7 3.0 g, panthenol 1.0 g, benzyl alc. 0.40 g, dimethicone + dimethiconol 2.0 g and water to 100 g.
AN 2006:1066139 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 145:425934
TI Method of regulating mammalian keratinous tissue
IN Oblong, John Erich; Mitra, Shekhar; Kemp, Helen Rochelle; Evans, Mark David
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006107673	A2	20061012	WO 2006-US11433	20060328
WO 2006107673	A3	20070111		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
CA 2602844	A1	20061012	CA 2006-2602844	20060328
EP 1865936	A2	20071219	EP 2006-739905	20060328
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
JP 2008534682	T	20080828	JP 2008-505370	20060328
KR 2007110375	A	20071116	KR 2007-721505	20070919
IN 2007DN07386	A	20071109	IN 2007-DN7386	20070925
MX 2007012279	A	20071017	MX 2007-12279	20071003
CN 101155617	A	20080402	CN 2006-80011424	20071008
PRAI US 2005-667930P	P	20050404		
US 2005-692641P	P	20050621		
US 2005-694758P	P	20050628		
WO 2006-US11433	W	20060328		

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Method for inducing crystalline state transition in pharmaceuticals
AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable pharmaceutical with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. An extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (Δ) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable pharmaceutical. An extruded indomethacin (form α) was converted to an amorphous form.
AN 2006:666025 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 145:152690
TI Method for inducing crystalline state transition in pharmaceuticals
IN Nakamichi, Kouichi; Izumi, Shougo; Oka, Masaaki
PA Nippon Shinyaju Company, Ltd., Japan
SO U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 5,456,923.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5811547	A	19980922	US 1995-416815	19950609
CA 2147279	A1	19940428	CA 1993-2147279	19931013
WO 9408561	A1	19940428	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013
W: AU, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US				

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

AU	9351607	A	19940509	AU 1993-51607	19931013
EP	665009	A1	19950802	EP 1993-922625	19931013
EP	665009	B1	20000216		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

AT	189770	T	20000315	AT 1993-922625	19931013
ES	2145063	T3	20000701	ES 1993-922625	19931013
US	5456923	A	19951010	US 1993-129133	19931115
PRAI JP	1992-303085	A	19921014		
WO	1993-JP1469	W	19931013		
US	1993-129133	A2	19931115		
JP	1991-112554	A	19910416		
WO	1992-JP470	W	19920414		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OSC.G 12 THERE ARE 12 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (12 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Preparation, compositions and uses of mixtures of polypeptides
AB The invention provides a composition comprising a mixture of polypeptides, wherein each polypeptide (a) is a copolymer of the amino acids L-glutamic acid, L-alanine, L-tyrosine, and L-lysine, and (b) may be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. In the mixture (i) the polypeptides have an average mol. weight in the range 13,500 to 18,500 daltons, (ii) 13% to 38% of the polypeptides have a diethylamide group instead of a carboxyl group present at one end thereof, and (iii) 68% of the polypeptides have a mol. weight between 7000 and 41,000 daltons. The average mol. weight of polypeptides is 16,000 daltons. Processes for preparing the mixture of polypeptides and its therapeutic uses are described. For example, an injection formulation containing the polypeptide mixture 5 mg, mannitol 50 mg, and water for injection to 1.0 mL was prepared and packaged in Hypak syringe. Also, the biol. activity of prepns. of different mol. weight (MW) was evaluated by their ability to block the induction of exptl. autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) in mice by reducing the number of sick animals and lowering the severity of disease (clin. score). The results were compared to that of glatiramer acetate (GA). The effect of increase in MW on biol. activity was observed At the dose of 25 μg/mouse, GA blocking activity was suboptimal while prepns. with MW ranging between 15 and 20 KDa were more effective in inhibiting acute EAE. At the dose of 50 μg/mouse, GA (7.5 daltons) was not effective in inhibiting chronic myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-induced EAE, while the mixture of polypeptides of the invention (.apprx. 16.0 KD) had a significant inhibitory effect.
AN 2006:238357 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 144:318557
TI Preparation, compositions and uses of mixtures of polypeptides
IN Pinchasi, Irit; Dolitzky, Ben-Zion; Frenkel, Anton; Schwartz, Michal; Arnon, Ruth; Aharoni, Rina
PA Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 197 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006029411	A2	20060316	WO 2005-US32553	20050909

WO 2006029411 A3 20060803
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
US 20060122113 A1 20060608 US 2005-223408 20050909
US 7560100 B2 20090714
EP 1797109 A2 20070620 EP 2005-795337 20050909
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU
US 20070054857 A1 20070308 US 2006-541263 20060929
PRAI US 2004-608844P P 20040909
US 2005-223408 A1 20050909
WO 2005-US32553 W 20050909
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of keratinous tissue
AB A method of treating keratinous tissue is disclosed. The treatment utilizes at least one topical composition for application to keratinous tissue, a sachet containing the topical composition and a receptacle with heating system
for releasably receiving at least one sachet.
AN 2005:1021573 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 143:311456
TI Treatment of keratinous tissue
IN Ullom, Michael Jason; Tanner, Paul Robert; Oder, Reuben Earl, III; Hollmann, Erica Heidi; Dawes, Nancy Coultrip; Gehring, Debra Gay; Bakker, Karl Anton; Martin, Ty Eric; Hargraves, Peter James; Blasko, Tanya Nicole
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 9

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005087043	A1	20050922	WO 2005-US8053	20050309

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 20050220828	A1	20051006	US 2004-798473	20040311
	AU 2005221169	A1	20050922	AU 2005-221169	20050309
	EP 1722656	A1	20061122	EP 2005-725298	20050309
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	CN 1929759	A	20070314	CN 2005-80007858	20050309
	MX 2006010251	A	20061030	MX 2006-10251	20060908
	KR 2007020421	A	20070221	KR 2006-718317	20060908
PRAI	US 2004-798473	A	20040311		
	US 2003-516502P	P	20031031		
	US 2003-516523P	P	20031031		
	WO 2005-US8053	W	20050309		

OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of rigid liposomal cochleate
AB Employing liposomes having a high transition temperature at least partially disposed in a matrix, compns. are provided that can be used to deliver one or more cargo moieties, e.g., a drug, a nutrient, an imaging agent and/or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. The matrix can be a lipid precipitate and/or a cationic bridge. Methods of making and using these compns. preferably cochleates, are also disclosed. Rigid liposomes were obtained from distearoylphosphatidylserine and dextran.
AN 2005:612064 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 143:139157
TI Preparation of rigid liposomal cochleate
IN Krause-Elsmore, Sara L.; Mannino, Raphael J.
PA Biodelivery Sciences International, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005063213	A1	20050714	WO 2004-US42927	20041220
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2003-531546P	P	20031219		
	US 2004-565120P	P	20040423		

OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Skin care compositions comprising hexamidine, zinc oxide and niacinamide on a thin sanitary napkin
AB Disclosed is a sanitary napkin for wearing adjacent the pudendal region, having a skin care composition applied thereon, wherein the sanitary napkin has a caliper less than about 5.0 mm. The skin care composition can have about

0.001% to about 0.1% by weight of hexamidine, about 0.001% to about 10% by weight of zinc oxide, about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of niacinamide, and a carrier. Thus, a skin care composition contained hexamidine 0.1, panthenol 0.5, glycerin 0.1, niacinamide/chamomile (Phytoconcentrol Chamomile) 0.5, and a carrier 97.1%, the carrier comprising petrolatum 78.1, behenyl alc. 8.7, Beheneth-10 10.0, and fumed silica 3.2%, resp.

AN 2005:592136 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>

DN 143:120595

TI Skin care compositions comprising hexamidine, zinc oxide and niacinamide on a thin sanitary napkin

IN Warren, Raphael; Hammons, John Lee; Blevins, John Michael; Klofta, Thomas James; Minoguchi, Ryo; Pennington, Regina Leigh; Staudigel, James Anthony; Tanner, Paul Robert; Vatter, Michael Lee

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 152,924. CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 24

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050148962	A1	20050707	US 2004-992430	20041118
	US 20030082219	A1	20030501	US 2002-152924	20020521
	AU 2005265258	A1	20060126	AU 2005-265258	20050621
	CA 2570686	A1	20060126	CA 2005-2570686	20050621
	WO 2006009996	A1	20060126	WO 2005-US21752	20050621
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1778146	A1	20070502	EP 2005-766062	20050621
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	CN 1968663	A	20070523	CN 2005-80020084	20050621
	JP 2008503323	T	20080207	JP 2007-518174	20050621
	BR 2005012331	A	20080304	BR 2005-12331	20050621
	SG 153084	A1	20090629	SG 2009-3421	20050621
	AU 2006209374	A1	20060928	AU 2006-209374	20060908
	AU 2006209374	B2	20080214		
	AU 2006209374	B9	20080710		
	ZA 2006010176	A	20080827	ZA 2006-10176	20061205
	IN 2006DN07375	A	20070803	IN 2006-DN7375	20061206
	EG 24514	A	20090819	EG 2006-1187	20061210
	MX 2006014523	A	20080710	MX 2006-14523	20061213
	KR 2007032704	A	20070322	KR 2006-726863	20061220
	KR 887428	B1	20090309		
	AU 2007200811	A1	20070315	AU 2007-200811	20070223
	AU 2009238274	A1	20091203	AU 2009-238274	20091113
PRAI	US 2001-968154	B2	20011001		
	US 2002-152924	A2	20020521		
	US 2004-581483P	P	20040621		
	AU 2002-327797	A3	20021001		
	AU 2003-301008	A3	20031216		

WO 2005-US21752 W 20050621
AU 2007-200811 A3 20070223
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
AB This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases. Increased generation of carbonyl substances, aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin. disorders addressed herein. Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process. This invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of reacting with the carbonyl substances. P-Aminobenzoic acid (or PABA) is an example of the required primary agent of the present invention. PABA has a small mol. weight, is water soluble, has a primary amine group which reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages for extended periods. The method of the present invention includes administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed primary agent; (2) a previously known medicament co-agent recognized as effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route, other systemic routes of administration or via the topical route; and (3) optionally 1 or more addnl. orally consumed co-agent selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion, sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents, so as to produce an additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.
AN 2005:369133 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 142:435774
TI Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
IN Shapiro, Howard K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 44 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 610,073, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050090553	A1	20050428	US 2004-924945	20040824
	US 20080234380	A1	20080925	US 2008-70518	20080220
PRAI	US 1992-906909	B2	19920630		
	US 1994-241603	B2	19940511		
	US 1997-814291	B2	19970310		
	US 2000-610073	B2	20000705		
	US 2004-924945	A2	20040824		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS MARPAT 142:435774
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Hemorrhoid treatment pad containing skin care composition
AB Disclosed is a hemorrhoid treatment pad, the hemorrhoid treatment pad having a substance on a body facing surface thereof, the substance comprising a skin care composition The skin care composition can have 0.001-0.1 % of hexamidine; 0.001-10 % of zinc oxide; 0.01-10 % of niacinamide; and a carrier. A carrier composition containing petrolatum (Protopet 1S) 78.1, behenyl

alc. (Lanette 22) 8.7, beheneth-10 (Mergital B10) 10, and fumed silica (Cabosil TS-720) 3.2 % 97.1 parts was mixed with ZnO premix 0.7, hexamidine diisethionate (Elastab HP100) 0.1, panthenol 0.5, glycerin (Kosher) 0.1, niacinamide 1, and chamomile 0.5 parts to obtain a skin care composition The skin care composition can be subsequently applied by spraying the composition onto the entire body surface wearer-contacting surface of a hemorrhoid treatment pad.

AN 2004:701861 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 141:212840
TI Hemorrhoid treatment pad containing skin care composition
IN Warren, Raphael; Blevins, John Michael; Osborn, Thomas Ward
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 28 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040167479	A1	20040826	US 2003-370748	20030220
	CA 2517001	A1	20040902	CA 2004-2517001	20040220
	CA 2683341	A1	20040902	CA 2004-2683341	20040220
	WO 2004073757	A1	20040902	WO 2004-US5083	20040220
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1605981	A1	20051221	EP 2004-713351	20040220
	EP 1605981	B1	20090408		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1750847	A	20060322	CN 2004-80004652	20040220
	CN 100444904	C	20081224		
	JP 2006518711	T	20060817	JP 2005-518585	20040220
	AT 427762	T	20090415	AT 2004-713351	20040220
	EP 2085099	A1	20090805	EP 2009-157564	20040220
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	IN 2005DN03310	A	20090320	IN 2005-DN3310	20050726
PRAI	US 2003-370748	A	20030220		
	CA 2004-2517001	A3	20040220		
	EP 2004-713351	A3	20040220		
	WO 2004-US5083	W	20040220		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI Skin care compositions comprising low concentrations of skin treatment agents
AB Skin care compns. that are suitable for application on absorbent articles such as panty liners and interlabial products for delivery of the skin care compns. effective in preventing and/or reducing skin disorders related to erythema, malodor, and skin bacterial infections onto an external or internal area of the skin are described. The composition comprises (a) about 0.001-0.1% by weight of hexamidine; (b) about 0.001-10% by weight of zinc oxide; (c) about 0.01-10% by weight of niacinamide; and (d) a carrier.

For example, a skin care composition carrier system contained petrolatum 78.1%, behenyl alc. 8.7%, Beheneth-10 10.0%, and fumed silica 3.2%. A skin care composition was prepared from 97.1% of the carrier system, mixed with 0.7% ZnO Premix, 0.1% hexamidine, 0.5% panthenol, 0.1% glycerin, 1.0% niacinamide, and 0.5% chamomile extract

AN 2003:334402 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>

DN 138:343474

TI Skin care compositions comprising low concentrations of skin treatment agents

IN Warren, Raphael; Blevins, John Michael; Klofta, Thomas James; Minoguchi, Ryo; Pennington, Regina Leigh; Staudigel, James Anthony; Tanner, Paul Robert; Vatter, Michael Lee

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 968,154. CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 24

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20030082219	A1	20030501	US 2002-152924	20020521
	CA 2462457	A1	20030410	CA 2002-2462457	20021001
	WO 2003028776	A1	20030410	WO 2002-US31135	20021001
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002327797	A1	20030414	AU 2002-327797	20021001
	EP 1432457	A1	20040630	EP 2002-763808	20021001
	EP 1432457	B1	20090708		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	BR 2002013062	A	20040928	BR 2002-13062	20021001
	HU 2004001764	A2	20041129	HU 2004-1764	20021001
	CN 1561233	A	20050105	CN 2002-819197	20021001
	CN 100438925	C	20081203		
	JP 2005504591	T	20050217	JP 2003-532104	20021001
	AT 435666	T	20090715	AT 2002-763808	20021001
	EP 2103315	A2	20090923	EP 2009-164790	20021001
	EP 2103315	A3	20091230		
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	TW 233364	B	20050601	TW 2002-91123298	20021009
	US 20030206943	A1	20031106	US 2003-444241	20030523
	US 20040170589	A1	20040902	US 2004-789967	20040227
	ZA 2004001881	A	20050420	ZA 2004-1881	20040308
	MX 2004003014	A	20040715	MX 2004-3014	20040330
	US 20050129651	A1	20050616	US 2004-992383	20041118
	US 20050148962	A1	20050707	US 2004-992430	20041118
	US 20050154362	A1	20050714	US 2005-59763	20050217
	US 20060062816	A1	20060323	US 2005-222654	20050909
	AU 2006209374	A1	20060928	AU 2006-209374	20060908
	AU 2006209374	B2	20080214		
	AU 2006209374	B9	20080710		
	AU 2007200811	A1	20070315	AU 2007-200811	20070223

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     US 20070286876       A1    20071213    US 2007-894165         20070820
     AU 2009238274        A1    20091203    AU 2009-238274         20091113
PRAI US 2001-968154       A2    20011001
     US 2002-152924       A     20020521
     AU 2002-327797       A3    20021001
     EP 2002-763808       A3    20021001
     WO 2002-US31135      W     20021001
     US 2003-444241       A2    20030523
     AU 2003-301008       A3    20031216
     US 2004-789967       A2    20040227
     US 2004-581483P      P     20040621
     AU 2007-200811       A3    20070223
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OSC.G   1     THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L5   ANSWER 19 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI   Prediction of aqueous solubility of organic compounds using a quantitative
     structure-property relationship
AB   A quant. structure-property relationship (QSPR) was developed for
     predicting the aqueous solubility of drug-like compds. from their chemical
structures.
     A set of 321 structurally diverse drugs or related compds., with their
     intrinsic aqueous solubility collected from literature, was used in this anal.
 The
     data were divided into a training set (n = 267) for building the model and
     a randomly chosen testing set (n = 54) for assessing the predictive
     ability of the model.  A series of mol. descriptors was calculated directly
     from chemical structures and a set of eight descriptors, including dipole
     moment, surface area, volume, mol. weight, number of rotatable bonds/total
bonds,
     number of hydrogen-bond acceptors, number of hydrogen-bond donors and d., was
     chosen for the final model.  The eight-descriptor model generated by
     multiple linear regression was further optimized by a genetic algorithm
     guided selection method.  The model has a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.95
     and a root-mean-square (rms) error of 0.56 log unit.  It predicts the
     solubility of testing set compds. with a reasonable degree of accuracy (r =
     0.84 and rms = 0.86 log unit).  The present model can serve as a tool for
     medicinal chemists to guide their early synthetic efforts in arriving at
     appropriate analogs.
AN   2002:589718  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN   138:260224
TI   Prediction of aqueous solubility of organic compounds using a quantitative
     structure-property relationship
AU   Chen, Xue-Qing; Cho, Sung Jin; Li, Yi; Venkatesh, Srini
CS   L12-09, Preclinical Candidate Optimization, Bristol-Myers Squibb
     Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Discovery Pharmaceutics, Lawrenceville,
     NJ, 08543, USA
SO   Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2002), 91(8), 1838-1852
     CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
PB   Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT   Journal
LA   English
OSC.G   43    THERE ARE 43 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (43 CITINGS)
RE.CNT  34    THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5   ANSWER 20 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
TI   Polarizing microscopy of crystalline drugs based on the crystal habit
     determination for the purpose of a rapid estimation of crystal habits,
     particle sizes and specific surface areas of small crystals
AB   In 1939,the author reported the results of measured refractive indexes of
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about a hundred crystalline drugs listed in [Japanese Pharmacopeia (JP V)] at the Takeda Research Laboratory using a Leitz PM polarizing microscope and newly developed immersion oils. When the author had reopened the study of crystalline drugs using a polarizing microscope at the Kobe-Gakuin University starting from 1975 one of the main purposes was to clarify the relation between crystal habits and refractive indexes. In most cases of crystal habits, refractive indexes were uniquely measured from a predominant pair of faces forming superior the habit, and they were called as "key refractive indexes". The author and his co-workers tried to investigate the possibility of measuring the key refractive indexes widely from all the obtainable crystalline drugs listed in the [JP X] or [JP XI], co-operating with the Pharmacy of Kobe University Hospital. Thus, more than 170 kinds of crystalline drugs were tested for their key refractive indexes and found that they were measured from about 60-70% of tested drugs. It was also clarified that the difference of 2 key refractive indexes, (n2-n1), the birefringence of the section, was also an unique invariable number for the habit, and it played an important role not only for the graphic representation of log(n2-n1), abscissa, against (n1, n2), ordinate, for the sake of an anal. purpose but also to measure a thickness of a section (habit) using a retardation color. The similarity of crystal habits in the microscopic field was based on the facts of measuring the same key refractive indexes, and the author had developed a chart for measuring key refractive indexes as well as producing a 3-dimensional orthog. projection of a crystal habit simultaneously applying a thickness measuring method using a birefringence. Using the similarity in crystal habits, the distributions of particle sizes and sp. surface areas of all the crystals in the microscopic field had been calculated by a personal computer putting in necessary habit coeffs. The relation between 2 dispersions of particle sizes in log (V) and sp. surface areas in log (SSA) were shown under the rectangular coordinates log (V) on the abscissa and log (SSA) on the ordinate, where the loci of log (SSA) formed simple striped pattern composed of parallel straight lines depending on habit coeffs. It would be possible to estimate the value of a sp. surface area of any crystalline substance by plotting the value of log (V) on the straight line of a locus of log (SSA) having the same habit coeffs.

AN 1997:769812 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20100106>>
DN 128:53123
OREF 128:10313a
TI Polarizing microscopy of crystalline drugs based on the crystal habit determination for the purpose of a rapid estimation of crystal habits, particle sizes and specific surface areas of small crystals
AU Watanabe, Atsushi
CS Kenbikogaku-kenkyusho, Ltd., Ashiya, 659, Japan
SO Yakugaku Zasshi (1997), 117(10-11), 771-785
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA Japanese